Improving the Quality of Scientific Journals: Insights from Nature

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About me...

Researcher for 20 years



USA, Singapore, & Japan

Trainer for 12 years



Over 600 workshops in 35+ countries

The international journal of science / 19 November 2020

nature

outlook Lung cancer

nature masterclasses

Leveraging the expertise at **Nature**, we support the research community to achieve their goals



The power and pitfalls of facial-recognition technology

Informing the public Reveal sources, gaps and bias for better scientific engagement Global movement Model reveals hierarchical nature of human mobility Microbiome How human habits can help unpick role of gut microbes in disease

Improving the **quality** of scientific journals



Steps in improving quality

- 1. Improving visibility
- 2. Filtering the best work of those submitted



Steps in improving quality

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- 2. Filtering the best work of those submitted

Journal promotion & networking

Authors will not submit to your journal if they don't know your journal



Online

Personal



Personal promotion

Editors and editorial board members should be promoting the journal



- Talking about the journal (reputation) Soliciting articles and reviews

Personal promotion

The importance of your **Editorial Board**

The more diverse your Editorial Board is internationally, the **broader** your promotion will be

Ensure your Editorial Board members are in regions with **high growth** and familiar with the **emerging trends** to maximize their impact

Network with potential authors

Networking with potential authors

Cell Research



An interesting case study...

Started in 1990, independently published

Indexed in SCI-E in 2001 (IF = 2.1)

Little improvement from 2001 to 2005

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
JIF	2.1	1.96	1.73	1.94	2.2

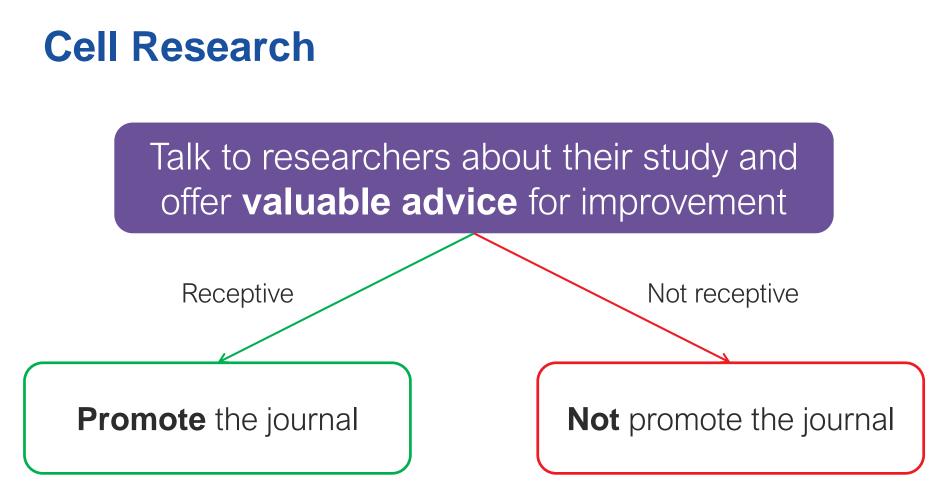
Cell Research

In 2006, published by Nature Publishing Group

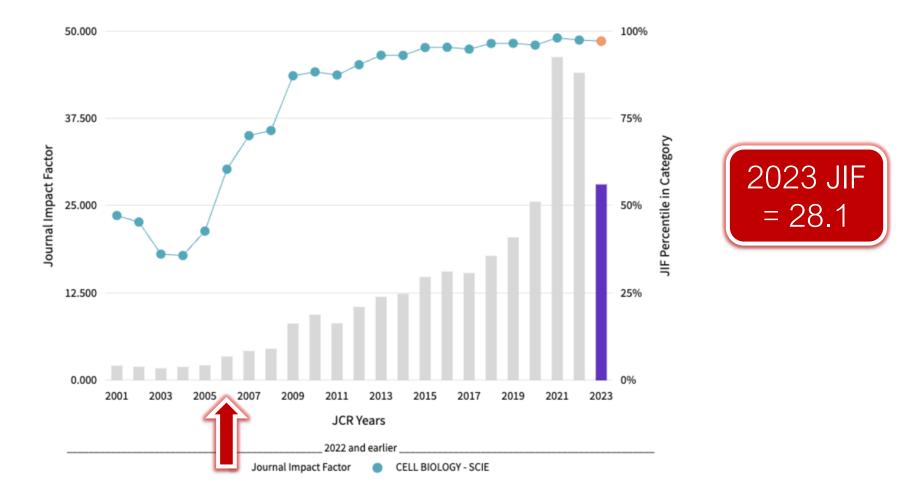
Hired new editor from Cell Press, Dangsheng Li

Two major changes

- Hired full-time editorial staff (paid for by SIBS)
- Active promotion at conferences and institutions
 - Establish confidence and trust in the journal



Cell Research



Personal promotion

Invite reputable researchers are **reviewers**



Send invitations when you receive a nice submission that matches their interest

Even if they decline, you have had the opportunity to **promote** your journal!

Many opportunities for personal promotion!



What about online promotion?

How many of you are already promoting your journal's articles online?



Promoting on social media

Does promoting articles online increase visibility?

Research Report

Effect of Promotion via Social Media on Access of Articles in an Academic Medical Journal: A Randomized Controlled Trial

R. Jay Widmer, MD, PhD, Jay Mandrekar, PhD, Angelina Ward, Lee A. Aase, William L. Lanier, MD, Farris K. Timimi, MD, and Thomas C. Gerber, MD, PhD

- Randomly chose 68 articles from Mayo Clinic Proceedings
- Promoted 34 on social media
- Tracked page views and downloads for 30 days

	Promoted*	Not promoted*
Page views	1070 (563–2361)	265 (148–570)
Downloads	1042 (497–2133)	142 (50–335)

*Median (IQR); p < 0.001



So be sure to promote those articles!

Emerging trends

Review articles

Reputable authors

Network with reputable researchers online

Offer useful insights on their posts to establish credibility

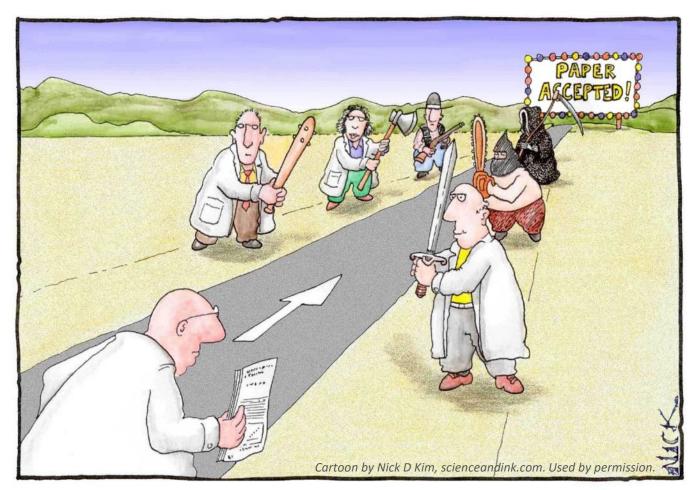


Steps in improving quality

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Importance of peer review

Peer review



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as "quite an improvement."

✓ Subject and technical expertise

Subject and technical expertise
Fair and constructive

Subject and technical expertise
Fair and constructive
No conflicts of interest

Case study

communications materials

Editors

Our in-house editors are PhD-level scientists with research experience. All in-house editors work full-time for the journal to oversee the review process, handle manuscripts as primary editors, liaise with our <u>Editorial Board Members</u> and enforce journal policy. Editors also engage in other activities on behalf of the journal, such as attending and organizing conferences and meeting with scientists at their institutions.

In-house editors work closely with our Editorial Board Members to ensure that all manuscripts are subject to the same editorial standards and journal policies.

https://www.nature.com/commsmat/editors

Case study communications materials

- Academic editor chose 3 reviewers who were **collaborators** (i.e., editor and reviewers have all published together)
- Resulted in 3 very **similar** reviews
- In-house editor stepped in and suggested a fourth unrelated reviewer to keep the peer review process fair and provide another viewpoint

Be willing to **overrule** a reviewer's comment if you feel it is unnecessary or biased

Subject and technical expertise
Fair and constructive
No conflicts of interest
Pays attention to detail, but sees

the big picture

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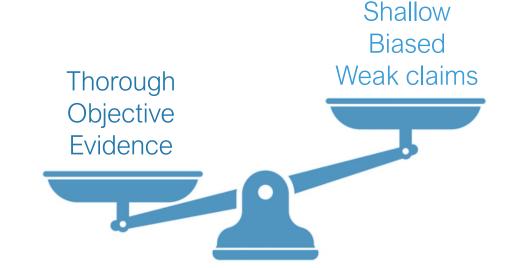
Editorial evaluation & decisions

Summer.

How editorial decisions should be made

Don't count votes, but consider **arguments**

Strong arguments should carry **more weight** in editorial decisions



Common criteria for acceptance

- Within journal's scope
- Novel / original
- Relevant for the field
- Trending topic(s)



Identifying trends

Be **predictive** on which papers will be useful and interesting for the field

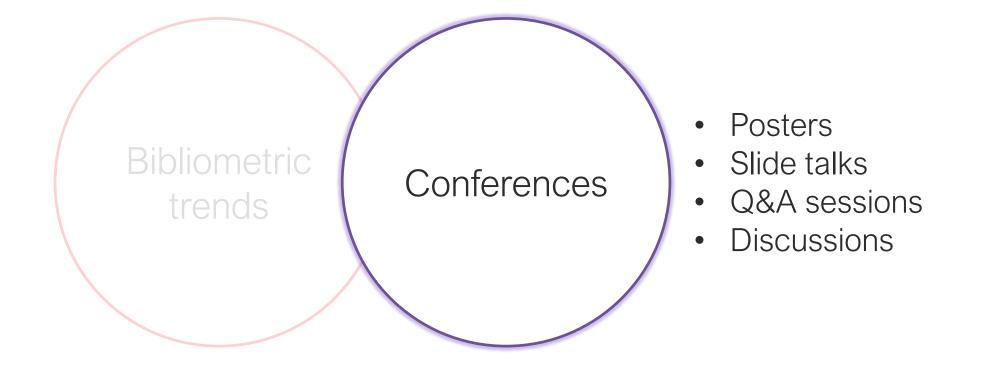
Evaluating trends

Bibliometric trends

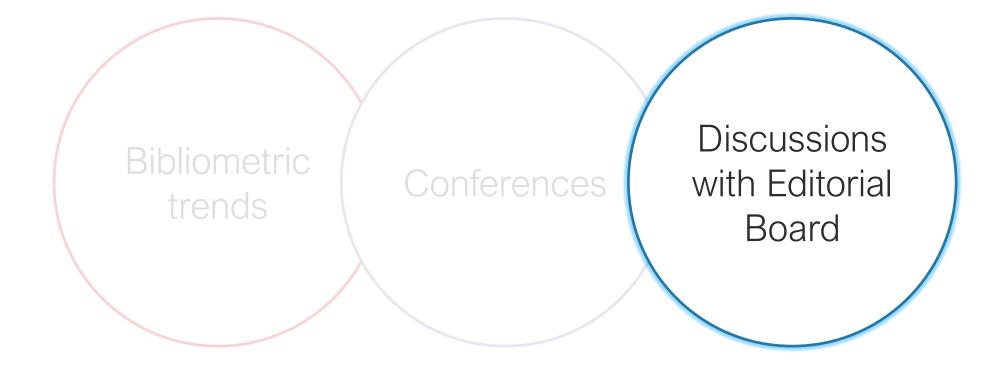
- Publication trends
- Submission trends
- Download trends
- Citation trends

Identify topics & regions of interest

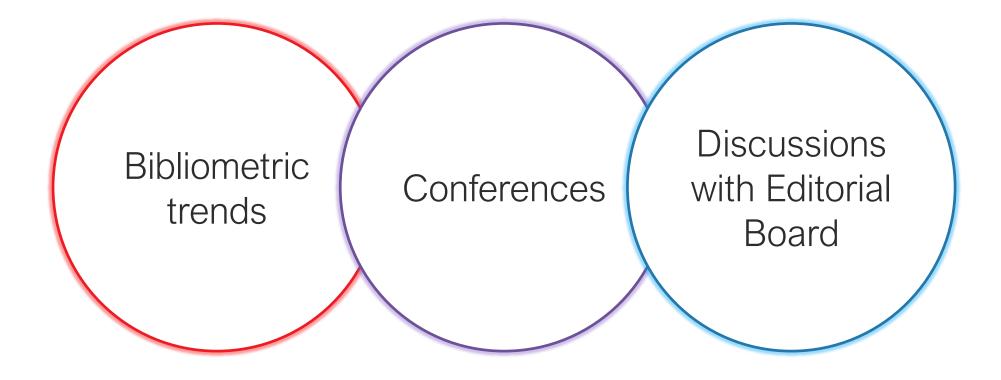
Evaluating trends



Evaluating trends



Evaluating trends



Common criteria for acceptance

- Within journal's scope
- Novel / original
- Relevant for the field
- Trending topic(s)
- Robust study design
- Conclusion supported by evidence



Avoid theoretical biases

Always consider other **perspectives** that are accepted by a portion of the community and should be represented/heard

Nice editorial about mitigating bias



https://www.nature.com/articles/s41551-023-01104-3

Importance of fair manuscript assessment



Authors, reviewers, & editors can have **different perceptions** about what is a fair assessment

Editors should determine **suitability** for peer review based on technical & editorial evaluations





Consistent application of **predetermined** criteria to all manuscripts, regardless of name or institution

Common sources of bias

Limited **specialization** can lead to over-reliance on intuition, name recognition, or amount of data





High **workloads** may prompt editors to prematurely reject manuscripts on subjective preferences

Unconscious **preconceptions** about topics, techniques, or institutions can influence decisions



Strategies to curb bias





Be aware of potential biases

Openness

Be **open** to alterantive perspectives and feedback

Transparency

OTCOX

Be transparent with the decision-making process

Sounto en cong

tu estimada mada

ermanos tu amiga

Anna (Flickr: records) / CC BY 2.0

Improving the quality of scientific journals

Be strategic, be fair, and be passionate



Cat from Sevilla, Spain, CC BY 2.0

Any questions?

Thank you and good luck!



Dr. Jeffrey Robens

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